

Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

Theme: Counties

Phase: Upper Key Stage Two

Year Group: 5

Strand: Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:

- In Year 3 & 4 I should have already learned:
- Name & locate the 7 continents and 5 oceans.
- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK
- Locate hot and cold places on a map of the world.
- The geographical similarities and differences of human and physical geography in a region of the United Kingdom and a region in North America.
- A basic knowledge of vegetation belts and local land use.

By the end of the theme I should be able to:

- describe and understand rivers, mountains, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, & natural resources: energy, food, minerals and water
 - understand and recognise human geography: settlement & land use, trade links, & the distribution of natural resources: energy, food, minerals & water.
- locate the counties, using maps to focus on environmental regions, physical and human characteristics & major cities.

1. Can you describe what a county is?

Remember:

The British Isles are:
Northern Ireland
Scotland,
England and
Wales.

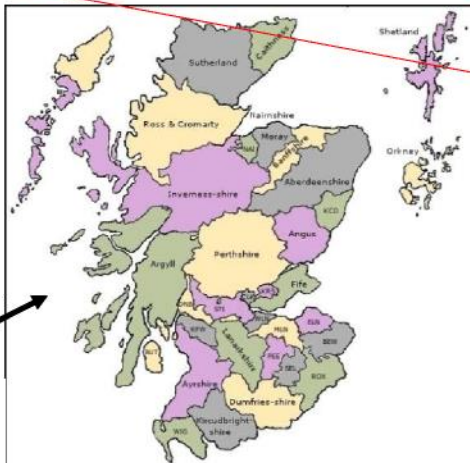
The **United Kingdom**
(owned by the
British Crown)
is: Northern
Ireland,
Scotland,
England and
Wales.

Great Britain is
the land mass
of Scotland,
England and
Wales.



What is a county?

A county is a geographical region of a country used for administrative or other purposes, in certain modern nations.



Scotland
has 34
counties

2. Roughly How many Counties are there across the UK and can you give any examples?



Hemingbrough

In England and Wales there are 48 counties.

| KEY VOCABULARY | |
|-------------------|---|
| agriculture | cultivation of soil for farming |
| city | a large time with a cathedral |
| county | a region of a country used for administrative or other purposes |
| fertile | ability of soil to sustain plant growth |
| GDP | Gross domestic product - measure of economy |
| Gulf Stream | a warm ocean current of the northern Atlantic Ocean off eastern North America. |
| industry | natural or human manufacturing |
| intrusion | a formation of intrusive igneous rock |
| latitude | A geographic coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on Earth |
| longitude | A geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on Earth |
| natural resources | Something that is found in nature and is necessary or useful to humans. |
| pastoral | farming of crops rather than livestock |
| region | an area of land that has common features |
| retail | sale of goods to the public |
| service industry | a business that does work for a customer, but is not involved in manufacturing. |
| settlement | a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community. |
| tourism | commercial organisation of visits |
| town | larger than a village |
| valley | a low area of land between hills / mountains |
| village | a small group of houses in a rural area |
| weather | atmospheric state |



Key Skills I will develop:

Enquiry Skills

- Compare maps past and present and explain changes based on the human inhabitants and changing needs.
- Compare land-use over three periods and draw conclusions.

Field Skills

- Take photographs to support findings.
- Use data to draw conclusions and linking to experiences of different people.

Communication Skills

- Use graphs, charts, data and measures to show findings of field work, drawing conclusions and making comparisons.

3. What human or features have you observed, measured or recorded about the counties of the UK?

4. Can you describe any human or physical changes in the counties of the UK over a period of time?

| FEATURES OF FOUR ENGLISH COUNTIES | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | HUMAN FEATURES | PHYSICAL FEATURES | OTHER INFORMATION |
| NORTH YORKSHIRE | Villages (e.g. Hemingbrough) Towns (e.g. Selby, Skipton) Cities (e.g. Middlesbrough) | Wild and uncultivated moors. (North Yorkshire Moors) Rolling hills. (Yorkshire Dales) Rivers Rugged coastline | >a: 8,053 km ² (3,109 sq mi) Climate: temperate Population: 614, 505 Economy: agriculture, tourism, service industry |
| CUMBRIA | The area is nearly contained within a box of trunk routes and major A roads. Railways Ferries (mostly passenger) operating on lakes within the Lake District National Park. Canals | Mountains Lowland Hills Lakes Rivers Coastline | ia: 6,768 km ² (2,613 sq mi) Climate: The weather is generally wet but milder than expected at this latitude due to the Gulf stream . Population: 498, 888 Economy: nuclear processing, tourism, service industries |
| CORNWALL | Only one city: Truro Towns Villages Ferry links (e.g to Scilly Isles) Road, rail, bridges | Coastlines Infertile and exposed upland, with granite intrusions (e.g. Bodmin Moor). Fertile, pastoral farmland. Deep wooded valleys. Lizard Peninsula. | ia: 3,562 km ² (1,375 sq mi) Climate: temperate Population: 568,210 Economy: Tourism, agriculture, mining, fishing, internet, aerospace |
| COUNTY OF GREATER LONDON | Cities Motorways | Low lying London Clay marshlands: Thames/Medway estuaries and North Kent coast. Chalk North Downs , highest point. Greensand Ridge , formed from the lower layer of greensand. | Area: 3,736 km ² (1,442 sq mi) Climate: Warm Population: 1,568,623 Economy: Retail, manufacturing, real estate, construction, communications, administration, defence, service industries |

5. Can you describe your findings from a graph or chart that you created in this unit?